

广州市初中毕业生学业考试·英语

模拟冲刺卷(三)

本试卷共四大题,8 页,满分 110 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生号、姓名;填写考点考场号、座位号,再用 2B 铅笔把对应该两号码的标号涂黑。
- 2.选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。不能答在试卷上。
- 3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域的相应位置上;如需要改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案,改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域;不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
- 4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁,考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从 1-15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

Long long ago, there was a deer with nine-colour fur whose double antlers(鹿角) were as white as snow. The deer was so lovely and glamorous (迷人的) that people called 1 “Magic Deer”.

One day, the deer walked along a river enjoying fresh air and nice flowers somewhere. Suddenly, a terrible voice 2 out “Help! Help!” 3 person was seen struggling in the middle of the river. Without hesitation (犹豫), the deer jumped into the river, saved the poor person onto the shore.

His name 4 Diaoda, he thanked the deer so gratefully that he would like 5 her servant (仆人). 6, the deer refused and asked him not to tell anyone about her.

Another day, the queen had a strange dream. She dreamed a deer with two antlers white as snow and with nine shinning colors fur. 7 was wonderful to be the most beauty in the world she thought. So the queen asked the king to catch the deer.

Diaoda got the news and he told the king everything 8 he saw to get money.

The sunshine was so warm and bright in the mountain, the charming deer 9 in the flowers in her dream. 10, when the deer woke up, she was under the surrounding (周围) of 11 guns and shoots. Diaoda stood by the king. The deer was clear about everything and felt 12, so she told the king about the story between her and Diaoda.

After 13 that, the king was so ashamed of what he did. 14 a bad guy Diaoda was! The king ordered his solders to put Diaoda into prison. From then on, the king treated the deer 15 his best friend and promised that anyone who did harm to the deer would be killed.

() 1. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| () 2. A. come | B. comes | C. came | D. coming |
| () 3. A. A | B. An | C. The | D. / |
| () 4. A. calls | B. called | C. is called | D. was called |
| () 5. A. be | B. to be | C. being | D. been |
| () 6. A. But | B. So | C. However | D. And |
| () 7. A. That | B. This | C. It | D. Which |
| () 8. A. that | B. where | C. what | D. if |
| () 9. A. sleep | B. slept | C. is sleeping | D. was sleeping |
| () 10. A. Luck | B. Lucky | C. Luckily | D. Unluckily |
| () 11. A. hundred | B. hundred of | C. hundreds of | D. hundreds |
| () 12. A. anger | B. angry | C. angrily | D. angrier |
| () 13. A. hearing | B. hear | C. heard | D. to hear |
| () 14. A. that | B. which | C. How | D. What |
| () 15. like | B. as | C. with | D. for |

二、完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16-25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

It does not always come easy to discover oneself. From a young age, I had a strong sense of whom I was to become, but an accident 16 it different.

Skating was all I wanted. There was nothing else in this world that filled my heart with such joy. I spent twenty-four hours a week practicing my 17, with no social life or other interests but skating. My devotion(挚爱)brought me first place medals in nearly every 18.

Unfortunately, in one show, I fell down and hurt myself 19. After several X-rays and MRI(磁共振) scans, the 20 told me that I couldn't return to my sport. The pain in my back was hard to bear and even the 21 daily tasks became difficult.

As time went by, I had little sense of whom I was to become. After eight months of suffering, I thought something had to 22. Instead of wasting my days sitting around painfully, I began to put my 23 into local community service. By volunteering as a swimming teacher and summer reading assistant for kids, I got an idea of whom I 24 to become. After a few months, I devoted time to my interest in art. Little by little, I stepped out of the shadow(阴影)and rebuilt my confidence.

Sometimes, some 25 rocks get in the way. We can choose to stay behind or try to climb over. My accident used to be a rock, but it never stopped me from reaching success. Today I'm still a very confident and lively person.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| () 16. A. let | B. kept | C. made | D. saw |
| () 17. A. skills | B. jobs | C. thoughts | D. habits |
| () 18. A. meeting | B. party | C. concert | D. competition |
| () 19. A. quickly | B. badly | C. softly | D. slowly |
| () 20. A. waiter | B. doctor | C. teacher | D. policeman |
| () 21. A. useful | B. proper | C. basic | D. busy |
| () 22. A. change | B. remain | C. leave | D. arrive |
| () 23. A. wealth | B. duty | C. energy | D. spirit |

- () 24. A.wanted B.started C.promised D.lived
() 25. A.small B.large C.ugly D.round

三、阅读(共两节;满分45分)

第一节 阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下面短文,从26-45各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

(A)

Perhaps no one knows the power of imagination better than Chinese writer Liu Cixin. Until four years ago, Liu worked full-time as a computer engineer at a power plant in Shanxi Province. He only wrote science fiction in his free time. But it was during this time that Liu's imagination took flight. He did what he might never have the chance to do in real life—wander in space, fight with aliens, and visit planets light-years away.

But even with such a powerful imagination, Liu, 55, probably hadn't expected that he would become the first Asian to win the Hugo Award(雨果奖), science fiction's highest prize, in 2015. Perhaps neither did he think that former US president Barack Obama would read his novel *The Three-Body Problem*, nor that on Nov. 9 in Washington DC, he would win the 2018 Arthur C. Clarke Award for Imagination in Service to Society(克拉克想象力服务社会奖). It's the first time a Chinese writer has ever won the award.

In his acceptance speech(获奖演说), Liu said that he owed his imagination to Arthur C. Clarke (1917-2008), a famous UK sci-fi author. He said that reading Clarke's 1968 classic novel *2001: A Space Odyssey* in the early 1980s had a great effect on him.

"My mind opened up like never before. I felt like a narrow river finally seeing the sea," Liu said. "That night, in my eyes, the starry sky was completely different from the past. For the first time in my life, I was awed(使……敬畏) by the mystery of the universe."

But no matter how far away Liu's imagination takes him, somehow his novels always stay reasonable.

In *The Three-Body Problem*, for example, Liu tells a tale of aliens invading(入侵) Earth. But unlike other alien stories, Liu talks more about relationships between civilizations(文明), rules of survival(生存), and the meanings of life. And in *The Wandering Earth*, Liu looks ahead to the day when our solar system comes to an end and humans have to look for a new place to live. However, all his visions and solutions are based on "hard science". Liu's works aren't simply daydreams.

- () 26. What do we know about Liu Cixin?
- A. Liu worked full-time as a writer when he was young.
B. He dreamed about wandering in space from childhood.
C. He is the first Chinese winner of the Hugo Award.
D. He is the first Asian to win the Arthur C. Clarke Award.
- () 27. Liu Cixin's words are used mainly to show _____.
A. his dream to be a writer B. his love of reading science fiction
C. his problem when he started writing D. his feeling after reading Clarke's work
- () 28. Why did the author mention *The Three-Body Problem* and *The Wandering Earth*?
A. To compare the different writing styles in the two books.
B. To explain how Liu Cixin came up with his ideas.
C. To show that Liu Cixin has a powerful imagination.
D. To prove that Liu Cixin's novels always stay reasonable.

- () 29. In what order did the following events take place?
- a. Liu Cixin became the first Asian to win the Hugo Award.
 - b. Liu Cixin made his acceptance speech.
 - c. Liu Cixin worked full-time as a computer engineer.
 - d. Liu Cixin won the Arthur C. Clarke Award
- A. c-d-a-b B. c-a-d-b C. c-b-d-a D. c-d-b-a
- () 30. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. Liu Cixin's achievements and writing style.
 - B. Liu Cixin's communication with American president.
 - C. How Liu Cixin became a science fiction writer.
 - D. How Liu Cixin started a new science fiction style.

(B)

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away.” Similarly, if we drink a little more water every day, we may find that we need to go to the doctor a lot less often. A healthy diet is made up of water and a great many different kinds of foods. We know that healthy foods like fruits, vegetables and fish, are important as they provide us with energy and fiber (纤维), without giving us too much fat and sugar. But why is water important?

The human body needs water to survive. Water is important as it carries poisons and waste out of our bodies. However, doctors advise us to drink plenty of water, much more than the small amount we need to stay alive.

Some doctors believe that water is important for our health in all kinds of ways. They believe that a great many illnesses and health problems start as a result of dehydration (脱水)—a lack of water in the body. Most people are dehydrated at least some of time, although they probably don't know it. It is surprising to learn that if we feel thirsty, we are already in the first stage of dehydration. In fact, we are advised to drink water before we feel thirsty.

These doctors think that health problems such as headaches, high blood pressure and asthma (哮喘) could be helped if people drink more water. They also believe that drinking more water can help people who are overweight. Water contains no calories so it will not make us put on weight. If we drink water, we will probably drink less sugary soft drinks such as Coca-cola. Doctors also believe that drinking more water may stop people from overeating. They say that many people think that they are hungry when they are, in fact, thirsty. Doctors suggest, therefore, that we eat less food and drink more water. There are still many health problems that cannot be solved by drinking water, so we should not stop going to see the doctor completely. However, if we make a decision to drink water every day, we may find that we need to go to the doctor a lot less often.

- () 31. From the passage, what can water carry?
- A. Poisons and waste out of our bodies.
 - B. Fruit, vegetables and fish in our bodies.
 - C. Sugar and fat out of our bodies.
 - D. Energy and fiber in our bodies.
- () 32. What do some doctors think according to the passage?
- A. People eat too much sugar.
 - B. Water is not important for our health.
 - C. We should go to the doctor less often.
 - D. Some health problems are caused by a lack of water.

- () 33. What does the underlined word “they” (in Paragraph 1) refer to?
 A. Fish. B. Vegetables. C. Fruits. D. Healthy foods.
- () 34. Why did lack of water cause people to put on weight too much?
 A. Because people think they are thirsty and eat less.
 B. Because people think they are hungry and eat too much.
 C. Because water has no calories.
 D. Because lack of water makes people thirsty.
- () 35. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
 A. Drinking more water may stop people from overeating.
 B. Some health problems start because of a lack of water.
 C. The amount of water a person should drink in a day.
 D. Fruit provides us with energy and fiber.

(C)

A voice-controlled robot designed to serve the elderly, iPal performed a song from a classic Chinese opera, amusing the crowd with its sweet voice and exaggerated (夸张的) gestures at the 2018 World Robot Conference in Beijing.

The robot reacts to touch and voice, turning its head towards elderly users and offering simple conversations. Besides singing opera, it can give weather reports and remind users to take their medicine.

“iPal is designed to meet the needs of the elderly, especially China’s empty-nesters (空巢老人), as it can help to reduce their loneliness and make sure of their safety. The robot, for example, can send a live feed (反馈) of its elderly users to their children or relatives. It can also send alerts (警报) if users are injured or someone is breaking into their home.” said Wang Wenping, marketing director of the robot’s producer AvatarMind, a Nanjing-based robotics company.

“China’s population is aging rapidly. However, senior care services are not sufficient to cover the growing demand. The elderly need to be cared for, and yet their children are often busy with work. This gives intelligent service robots a role to play in the future. We see a big market.” Wang said.

AvatarMind is among the many Chinese robotics companies that plan to step into the senior care market.

Though senior care robots have gained attention at exhibitions and received some market recognition, Chinese robotics companies still face great challenges.

“Robots are only beginning to enter China’s senior care market. It takes a lot of time and money to improve our products and attract new customers,” said Wang Wenping. “We need to make progress in combining robotics with AI (人工智能) and big data (数据) to make our robots smarter.”

But Wang added that robots can help entertain and look after the elderly who live alone, but care from family is what really matters.

- () 36. What can the voice-controlled robot do?
 A. Make the sick people well again. B. Sing a Chinese opera.
 C. Dance. D. Catch bad people.
- () 37. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. The robot iPal can only meet the needs of the elderly.
 B. The robot iPal is the best robot to serve the elderly.
 C. The robot iPal can serve the elderly in many ways.
 D. The robot iPal is very popular among the elderly.

- () 38. Which is closest to the meaning of the underlined word “sufficient” in Paragraph 4?
A. Enough. B. Popular. C. Intelligent. D. Patient.
- () 39. What is the main challenge AvatarMind is faced with?
A. Its robots are not accepted by the elderly at all.
B. The prices of robots are still too high.
C. There is a long way to go to make their robots perfect.
D. There is too much foreign competition in the market.
- () 40. What is the most important to the elderly according to Wang Wenping?
A. Making the robots smart enough. B. Family care for the elderly.
C. Making the robots more useful. D. Combining robots with AI and big data.

(D)

Some Children's Festivals in America

Kansas City Jiggle Jam	It is the largest family music festival in the Midwest. There are two music stages(舞台). Children and parents can also enjoy different activities, like playing musical instruments, painting pictures and cooking.
Houston Children's Festival	This festival started in 1988. It is the largest children's festival in the USA. Every year, about fifty thousand people from all over the country would come to join it. There are six music stages in the festival. Children and their parents can enjoy different music shows there.
Seattle International Children's Festival	This music festival started in 1986. It is held in Seattle every year. This festival brings music from different countries all over the world together, like China, England and many other countries.
Greater Good Music, Art & Children's Festival	This festival brings many children's music and art activities together. It is open for three days. And it is different from other music festivals because it raises money for some children's organizations.

- () 41. How many music stages are there at Kansas City Jiggle Jam?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 42. What can kids do at the Houston Children's Festival?
A. They can paint pictures. B. They can cook.
C. They can enjoy different music shows. D. They can play musical instruments.
- () 43. Which one can bring music from different countries all over the world together?
A. Houston Children's Festival. B. Kansas City Jiggle Jam.
C. Greater Good Music. D. Seattle International Children's Festival.

- () 44. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Greater Good Music, Art & Children's Festival?
 A. It is open for three days. B. It brings some art activities.
 C. It's not the same as other music festivals. D. It raises money for some kids in poor areas.
- () 45. What do you think the passage is?
 A. A poster for some children's festivals.
 B. An introduction to some children's festivals.
 C. A report about some children's festivals.
 D. Advice on attending some children's festivals.

第二节 阅读填空(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

阅读短文及文后 A-E 选项,选出可以填入 46-50 各题空白处的最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

One day, 14-year-old Wen Jiayi posted a photo on QQ that she took when she graduated (毕业) from primary school. However, one of her classmates wrote "You're so ugly" and "Idiot" under the photo. 46 This is a typical example of cyber bullying (网络暴力), which refers to sending, posting, or sharing negative (消极的) content about someone else online. 47 According to a recent survey by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (中国社会科学院), nearly 30 percent of teenagers in China have been bullied online. The most common form of cyber bullying is the use of abusive (辱骂的) language, such as calling someone names or saying rude things about them.

Nearly 70 percent of cyber bullying happens through social media, similar to what Wen experienced. Other kinds of bullying happen in online communities and on video and news sites. This is familiar to Sun Zhenyao, 14, who studies in Hefei No. 50 Middle School in Anhui. 48 "It comes out of nowhere and drives me crazy," Sun said. He adds the bullies to his blacklist and reports them to the sites he posts on.

However, most victims (受害者) don't take this kind of action. 49 It's fine to do so instead of fighting back yourself, experts say. But if you receive threatening (威胁性的) messages, you should ask your parents or teachers for help. 50 "I think it's as harmful as physical bullying. It does harm to our mental health, which is hard to deal with," Wen said.

- A. Lots of kids these days have experienced some forms of cyber bullying.
 B. When he comments (评论) on news articles, he sometimes receives rude messages from strangers.
 C. Wen was shocked and didn't know how to reply.
 D. Cyber bullying can be a real threat.
 E. About 60 percent of cyber bullying victims stay silent.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

四、写作(共三节;满分 35 分)

第一节 单词拼写(共 6 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 6 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时,要求写出完整单词。(每限填一词)

51. Simon is interested in delicious food. His d _____ is to be a cook in the future.
 52. My mother has been in Shanghai on business for 2 months, so I m _____ her very much.
 53. We should never l _____ at other people's mistakes. It is impolite.
 54. It's necessary for us to keep q _____ when we are in the library.

55. Please don't make any noise. The baby is sleeping now.
56. You needn't pay for the ticket. It is free for the children.

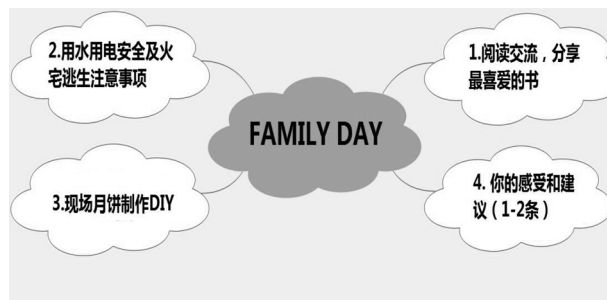
第二节 完成句子(共7小题;每小题2分,满分14分)

根据所给的汉语内容,用英语完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

57. 当我到会议室的时候,里面坐满了人。
_____ I got to the meeting room, it _____ people.
58. 汤姆一到美国就会给你们打电话。
Tom will call you _____ he _____ in America.
59. 孩子们踢足球踢得多么开心啊!
_____ the children are playing football!
60. 不是所有的东西都能用钱买到的,比如说健康和平安。
Not everything _____, such as health and safety.
61. 你能告诉我为什么挑这部手机吗?
Can you tell me _____ this mobile phone?
62. 我姐姐去了香港购物。
My sister _____ Hongkong for shopping.
63. 到我们做眼保健操的时间了。
_____ for us _____ eye exercises.

第三节 书面表达。

每年5月15日是国际家庭日,你家所在社区家庭服务中心(Family Service Centre)在上周六举行了一次好玩有意义的“Family Day”亲子活动。请根据以下活动内容写一篇英语短文,向社区外籍人士介绍社区家庭日的情况并对下一次家庭日的活动内容提出你的建议。



注意:

- (1) 短文应包含所给内容的全部信息,条理清楚,行文连贯。
- (2) 词数80左右(短文的开头已给出,不计入词数)。
- (3) 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息,否则不予评分。

May 15th is International Day of Families. Last Saturday, the Family Service Centre held a “Family Day” activity in our community.
